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recommended, being of Superior
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matured and in fine condition.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,**
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DEATH.

ROCHA.—At the Shanghai-Nanking Rail-
way Hospital, on November 27th,
THOMAS QUIRINA M. ROCHA, aged 40
years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 4TH, 1914.

THE establishment of a State exhibition,
or Museum, of articles of antiquity and
curios in the Palace buildings represents
the first step taken by the Government of
China to preserve those relics of the past
in which she is so rich but of which she
was gradually being despoiled. The col-
lection consists so far entirely of articles
taken from the Imperial Palaces at
Peking and Jehol, and as they would all
command a ready sale and high prices in
Europe or the United States, their pre-
servation as national treasures represents
a real sacrifice on the part of a Govern-
ment in straitened financial circum-
stances. The start has been made on a
small scale but in the right direction—
the articles to which attention has first
been directed have been those that were
in the most instant danger. But, though
every credit is due to the Chinese Govern-
ment at least for taking the matter in
hand, it is doubtful whether anything
would ever have been done but for foreign
initiative and agitation. The first real
step was taken in 1908, when the China
Monuments Society, which included mem-
bers of almost every Legation in Peking,
was formed for the express purpose of
preventing foreign vandalism in China.
The need for some such institution had
just been glaringly illustrated by the
daring attempt to rob China of the
famous Nestorian Tablet at Si-an Fu, but
the usefulness of such an institution was
necessarily limited and confined to
propagandist and educative work. In
this respect it has, with the indefatigable
efforts of its Secretary, Mr. COMBICK,
accomplished much, both in the way of
awakening public opinion, foreign and
Chinese, and in cataloguing the known
monuments and antiquities of China.
The influential nature of the Committee,
consisting of the Ministers of six
Powers, gave authority to the warnings
of the Society and ensured that any
future acts of vandalism would be
regarded with a public reprobation that
had been wanting in the past, but the

real operative machinery had to be set
in motion by China herself, and this
Presidential Mandate on the subject
appeared on June 14th, and ordered steps
to be taken by the Board of Internal
Affairs, through the various local officials,
for the classification of all of China's
historic relics, and for the drafting of
regulations to prevent their sale out of
the country and to punish those guilty
of surreptitious dealing in them. A
further measure proposed was the imposi-
tion, through the agency of the Maritime
Customs, of an embargo on the exporta-
tion of national treasures of this descrip-
tion, and about the same time the
Ministry of Finance was ordered to
provide \$10,000 towards the cost of
construction of a Government library.
These steps at least afford evidence that
the Government is not neglecting the
question, and that it will, if the matter
is not allowed to drop, introduce mea-
sures which we might almost wish to see
copied in England to prevent the emigra-
tion to the United States of so many of
our artistic masterpieces. Even if nothing
further is done, the iconoclastic tenden-
cies of the early days of the Republic have
been nullified. Then, it will be remem-
bered, it was proposed to convert the
Temple of Heaven into an experimental
farm, and all the old temples, many of
them memorials to the heroes of bygone
days, were to be secularized and used for
schools or municipal institutions. There
is no fear now of such philistinism on
the part of the State, but there still
remains the necessity of preventing China
being denuded of her treasures of a more
portable kind by vandals posing as col-
lectors—foreigners too, in most cases. After
the attempt to steal the Nestorian Tablet,
and the plot for conveying to the Berlin
Museum the wonderful Buddhist sculp-
tures in the Lungmen defiles made
familiar to us by Professor CHAVANNES, it
is difficult to say that anything would be
safe from the greedy collector, though in
some cases local popular opinion would
be an effective safeguard for the more
noteworthy monuments. This was proved
in Shensi, when an Italian agent went
with a gang of masons to steal the carvings
from the tomb of the Emperor T'ai-tsung
(T'ang Dynasty). The bas-reliefs were
successfully removed from the tomb, but
before they could be carried away the
local populace rose against the vandals
and they had to flee for their lives. If it
can be awakened, public sentiment will be
a far more effective safeguard than any
governmental regulations, especially as
these are understood in China. We do not
minimize the need for nor the utility of
such regulations as are foreshadowed in
the President's Mandate, but unless they
have a backing of public sentiment, they
may easily be evaded and lapse into a
dead letter, and for the evoking of public
opinion, public information is necessary.
The most useful means towards this end
were adopted by SUN PAO-CHI, then
Governor of Shantung, when he had a
census taken of all the monuments and
historic relics in the province. The open-
ing of the State Museum in Peking is
another step towards the same end, and
this will probably be followed by the
establishment of similar institutions in
the provincial capitals; and there are not
wanting signs that the educated classes in
China are now taking such an interest in
their antiquities and monuments that it
will not in the future be so easy a matter
to rob her of them.

Mr. W. Meyrick Hewlett, H. M. Consul
in Shanghai, has been transferred to be
Consul at Ichang. The Consulship in
Shanghai will be taken up again by Mr.
H. Phillips, who is on his way out from
Home.

Messrs. Benjamin & Potts inform us
that they received telegraphic advice
from their Shanghai office yesterday that
the Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving
Co., Ltd., have declared a dividend of
24 per cent. for the year ending 31st
October.

The programme of to-morrow's Gym-
khana is one of seven events, namely,
Five Furlong Race for China ponies;
Bending Race for China ponies to be
ridden by members of the Hongkong Polo
Club; Gymkhana Stakes; Tent-Pegging
in pairs; Mule Race; Ladies' Nomination
half-mile distance handicap; and one and
a quarter mile handicap.

The French steamer *Nera*, which reached
Hongkong yesterday from Saigon, when
ten miles out from Cap St. Jacques, came
upon an Annamite on a piece of wreckage.
The ship was stopped immediately and
the man was picked up. He said he was
the master of a fishing junk which had
been manned by three men besides
himself. On the night of November 28th,
towards midnight, having caught a large
fish, the four men tried to haul it on
board. The junk capsized and the rescued
man's three companions disappeared. The
Annamite who was picked up said he had
been sixteen hours in the water. The man
had still plenty of energy left when he
was picked up by the *Nera*.

THE WAR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE STRUGGLE IN FRANCE
AND BELGIUM.

LONDON, December 3rd.
1.40 a.m.

The evening *communiqué* issued at Paris says:—
There has been a violent bombardment at Lamprennis, west of
Dixmude.

In Argonne the enemy blew up by means of mines the North-western
spur of the Forest de Laguerie. We are consolidating and developing our
progress at this position of the front.

In Alsace we carried Aspach-le-haut and Aspach-le-bas, south-east
of Thann.

On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report.

SEQUEL TO THE BATTLE OF 10DZ.

LONDON, December 3rd.
6.00 a.m.

The Petrograd correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that General
Rennenkampf has been superseded because he was two days late in taking
up his position in the concentration with the object of enclosing the
Germans.

AUSTRIANS OCCUPY THE SERBIAN CAPITAL.

LONDON, December 2nd.
5.40 p.m.

The situation in Serbia is critical. It is reported that Belgrade
has been evacuated and communication between Belgrade and Nish is
interrupted.

An official report from Nish states that sanguinary fighting has
occurred at Suvodol. The enemy in great force succeeded in occupying
two important positions. On the same day, however, the Servians had
brilliant success at Lazarevatz and have now taken over 2,000 prisoners
there.

The Austrians have occupied Belgrade.

ANTI-GERMAN RIOTS IN VALPARAISO.

LONDON, December 3rd.
6.00 a.m.

There have been anti-German outbreaks in Valparaiso. Crowds
stormed German buildings, including the German Bank and Consulate,
and also the tram-cars. Troops suppressed the riot.

DE WET CAPTURED.

LONDON, December 3rd.

A telegram from Pretoria says it is officially announced that
Christian De Wet, the rebel leader, has been captured.

GERMANY APOLOGISES TO PORTUGAL.

LONDON, December 2nd.

Reuter's Agency understands that Germany has apologised to
Portugal for the invasion of Angola.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND REACHES £4,000,000.

LONDON, December 2nd.
5.40 p.m.

The Prince of Wales' Fund for the relief of suffering caused by
the war has reached four million pounds sterling.

OBITUARY.

EARL OF STAIR.

LONDON, December 2nd.

The death is announced of the Earl of
Stair.

[The Earl of Stair was appointed Lord
High Commissioner of the Church of
Scotland in 1910. His lordship was 69 years
of age.]

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The following will represent the Hong-
kong Cricket Club v. Civil Service
Cricket Club on the Hongkong C.C.
Ground to-morrow, play to commence
at 2 p.m.:—R. Hancock (Capt.), D. E.
Donnelly, C. A. Hooper, P. Jacks, R.
Kennedy, P. S. Leigh Bennett, W.
Manning, P. M. Maas, S. S. Moore, T.
E. Pearce, and H. A. Stokes.

THE LOYALTY OF INDIA.

NIZAM OF HYDRABAD'S SPLENDID OFFER.

When statements were made in Parliam-
ent on September 9th as to the eager
offers of help from the Princes and peoples
of India it was mentioned that the Nizam
of Hyderabad had offered all the horses
belonging to his State forces which the
Government might find it convenient to
accept. But, as is shown in the mail
papers now to hand, this was only a pre-
liminary to the participation desired by
the Moslem ruler of India's premier State.
His Highness subsequently telegraphed
to the Viceroy offering to meet the entire
expenses of two regiments in which he is
specially interested—the 1st Hyderabad
Imperial Service Lancers, which are main-
tained by the State, and the 20th Deccan
Horse, of which he is colonel—throughout
the period of their absence from the State.
In any case, he does not wish his contribu-
tion to fall below 60 lakhs of rupees

(£400,000), the sum offered by his father,
the late Nizam, in the Russian crisis in
1895, and he places that amount at the
disposal of the Viceroy. In accepting the
generous offer, Lord Hardinge wrote that
it was only one more proof, if such were
needed, of the Nizam's intense patriotism
and devotion.

When the veteran Sir Pratap Singh,
Maharaja-Regent of Jodhpur, and his
young nephew, the Maharaja of the
State, left for the front Sir Pratap made
an affecting speech in the vernacular. He
said that Englishmen were shedding their
blood like water for a great cause.
Englishmen had always been ready to do
so, and had done so many years ago for
the British State, and were ready to do
so again. Now was the time for the
Rajputs to show their gratitude, and, in
turn, be prepared to shed their blood for
the King-Emperor. For this purpose he
and the Maharaja were going to the front.
The people might rest assured that in
their absence the British Government
would look fully after the interests of the
Jodhpur State.

The train left amid cries from the
crowd of "Victory, victory, for the British
Emperor!"

The Shanghai branch of the Hongkong
and Shanghai Bank has sent the following
circular, referring to dollar accounts,
to depositors:—"We beg to inform you
that, owing to the unprecedented local
financial situation, we are not prepared
to continue to allow you the present rate
of interest on your Dollar Current
Accounts, and we therefore beg to
intimate that on and after the 20th
(November) and until further notice the
rate of interest on Credit Balances up to
\$500 will be one per cent. per annum; on
Credit Balances of over \$500 no interest
will be allowed in the meantime. At the
same time rule No. 7 of our Rules for
current accounts is still in force. We
would add that immediately local condi-
tions warrant it we will resume allowing
interest on the former scale."

[TELEGRAMS FROM BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE.]

A GERMAN SECRET REPORT.

INTERESTING REVELATIONS.

LONDON, December 3rd.

A French Yellow Book containing official correspondence relating
to the war has been published in Paris. The most interesting document is a
secret report on the strengthening of the German Army. This report states
that the new Army Law will allow the almost complete attainment of
German aims. "Neither ridiculous clamours for revenge by French jingoes
nor the English gnashing of teeth, nor the gestures of Slavs," it says,
"will turn us from our aim, which is to extend Germanism throughout the
entire world." The report further states that it must be impressed upon the
German people that German armaments are a reply to those of the French.
With regard to the conduct of war, it says disturbances must be stirred up
in Northern Africa and Russia by means of secret agents. This would absorb
the forces of the enemy. It also says: "In the next European war small
States must be forced to follow us or be cowed"; that Germany must
forestall Russia at all costs or she would have to maintain so strong a
force on the Eastern Frontier that she would be in a state of inferiority
to France. "Therefore we must forestall our principal adversary imme-
diately. There are nine chances in ten that we are going to have war, and
we must begin war without waiting, in order to brutally crush all
resistance."

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS IN THE CAUCASUS.

The Russian Caucasus Staff reports that a Russian Column, taking
the offensive in the Euphrates Valley, dislodged the Turks from their
positions and captured prisoners and guns.

REDUCED PRODUCTION OF IRON IN GERMANY.

The German Phoenix Mining Co.'s production of iron between the
beginning of July and the end of October was 273,710 tons, as against
405,430 tons in the same period last year.

STORIES FROM THE
BATTLEFIELDS.

The following incidents are taken from
a descriptive account by an Eye-witness
present with General Headquarters, dated
October 22nd:—

CAVALRY IN AN "INFERNO."

An important crossing over the Lys at
Warneton was strongly held by the Ger-
mans, who at the entrance to the town
had constructed a high barricade loop-
holed at the bottom so that men could
fire through it from a lying position.
This formidable obstacle was encountered
by a squadron of our cavalry. Nothing
danted, they obtained help from the
artillery, who man-handled a gun into
position, and blew the barricade to pieces,
scattering the defenders.

They then advanced some three-quarters
of a mile into the centre of the town,
where they found themselves in a large
place. They had hardly reached the
farther end when one of the buildings
suddenly appeared to leap skywards in a
sheet of flame, a shower of star shells at
the same time making the place as light
as day, and enabling the enemy—who
were ensconced in the surrounding houses
—to pour in a devastating fire from rifles
and machine guns. Our cavalry managed
to extricate themselves from this trap
with a loss of only one officer—the squad-
ron leader—wounded and nine men killed
and wounded, but, determining that
none of their number should fall into the
enemy's hands, a party of volunteers
went back, and, taking off their boots in
order to make no noise on the pavement,
re-entered the inferno they had just left,
and succeeded in carrying off their
wounded comrades.

WORK OF ARMOURD MOTOR-CARS.

Armoured motor-cars equipped with
machine guns are now playing a part in
the war and have been most successful
in dealing with the small parties of German
mounted troops. In their employment
our gallant Allies the Belgians, who are
now fighting with us and acquitting
themselves nobly, have shown themselves
to be experts. They appear to regard
Urban hunting as a form of sport. The
cavalry display the utmost dash and skill
in this form of warfare, often going out
several miles ahead of their own advanced
troops and seldom failing to return loaded
with spoils in the shape of Lancer
caps, busbies, helmets, lances, rifles and
other trophies, which they distribute as
souvenirs to the crowds in the market-
places of the frontier towns.

DIFFICULTIES OF RECONNAISSANCE.

The advance has been much hindered
not only by the weather, and by the
nature of the country, but by the impossi-
bility of forecasting the reception that
our advanced troops are likely to meet
with on approaching a village or town.
One place may be hastily evacuated as
untenable, while another in the same
general line may continue to resist all
efforts for a considerable time. The feel-
ings of our cyclists may be imagined
when on cautiously approaching a town,
suspecting an ambush at every turn, they
are met by a throng of citizens of both
sexes who kiss them effusively. Unfortun-
ately this experience is rather the excep-
tion than the rule. At the next village
the roads will in all probability have
been dug out in them and be blocked by
barricades defended by machine guns.
Another, perhaps, can only be taken after
an action of all arms.

Under such circumstances an in-
equitable advance is severely punished,
and it is impossible for large bodies of
troops to push on until the front has been
thoroughly reconnoitred. This work re-
quires the highest qualities from the
cavalry, cyclists, and advanced guards,
for it cannot be carried out merely by ob-
taining a view of the enemy, which is
often impossible, but must be effected by
drawing his fire and compelling him to
disclose his dispositions.

SPIES.

A PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

The following interesting letter has
appeared in *The Times*:—

"Sir,—There appeared in *The Times* of
yesterday a letter from Miss M. D. Petro
urging gentle treatment of the Germans
in this country. I do not think she
would have written in that strain had
she come, as I have fresh from the
terrible scenes in Belgium, only rendered
possible by the active work of German
spies. Miss Petro apparently protests
against the internment of the alien
enemies of this country, and writes a
letter entirely sympathetic to them.

As one who has lived constantly among
Germans, I can assure you they do not
understand that point of view at all.
With them war is war, and spying an
honourable, not despised, profession.
For some years I resided in Brussels—
my name, indeed, will be known to many
of your military readers, whom I have
accompanied to Waterloo and other
battlefields—and I can tell Miss Petro
how the spies work, because I have seen
them.

A resident spy as a rule is a doctor,
engineer, small shopkeeper, tobacconist,
hotel waiter, or hotel manager. When
the German Army progressed through
Belgium we were amazed to find that
people whom we had known for years—
members of our clubs—were spies. It
was no uncommon sight to find the
German troops led into a village by a
German who had been so long
established there that people had
quite forgotten his nationality. In other
cases, the soldiers were shown their way
about by former residents of German
nationality, who had found out all they
wanted and had gone back to Germany,
corresponding meanwhile with Germans
of the class I have mentioned.

Naturalization is regarded by Germans
as a matter of business convenience, and
numbers of those who naturalized them-
selves in the Allied countries went back
to Germany and are now fighting against
Belgium, England, and France.

You mention in your leading article
to-day that consideration is being shown
to the English detained in Germany. Is
that so? Is it not true that numbers of
English are held as hostages in various
parts of Germany at this moment? Did
not the authorities at Naumburg hold a
number of English heart patients, whose
lives were imperilled by their detention?
Was not their release effected entirely
through the good offices of the American
Ambassador in Berlin, reinforced by
letters to the Editor of *The Times*?

People like Miss Petro misunderstand
the Germans and the method of treating
them. It is almost impossible, I find,
to arouse my fellow-countrymen to the
double danger that exists by the presence
of a whole army corps of Germans
and Austrians in England and by the
fact that there is a spy in every British
town (not necessarily a German), and
that communication between London and
Berlin by letter is as perfectly easy
a matter.

If the Germans ever reach this country
some of your readers who have played
golf with Germans and admitted them to
their homes and businesses will be very
much surprised to find that their
quondam friends have all the time been
active members of the wonderful secret
service controlled from the Wilhelm-
strasse.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
EDWIN KNIGHT.

BRITISH SHIP SEIZED BY
CRUISER.

The Naval Service Department
officials, says a *Times* Toronto telegram,
have been notified of the arrival at
Esquimaux Harbour of the British
steamer *Lanther Range*, brought in as a
prize of war by the cruiser *Rainbow*.
As the British ship is suspected of
selling coal to the German vessels in the
Pacific there will be not only the question
of the confiscation of the ship and cargo,
but, if the evidence is sufficient, a possible
charge of high treason against the
captain.

WAR NEWS.

GARMENTS FOR THE TROOPS, ETC.

Two hundred and eighty-nine garments were sent in this week by the women of Hongkong, Foochow and Hoikow, and a box of sterilized bandages from the women of Macao. The latter was handed over to the hospital ship which is going home.

162 articles have been sent, by the courtesy of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., to Miss Lloyd Thomas, 110, Murray Street, Hoxton, London, for distribution, amongst the families of soldiers and Belgian Refugees. (Madame Flint kindly contributed 2 skirts, 9 winter costumes, 8 winter coats, 7 feather boas, and 24 caps.)

69 articles were given to the South Wales Borderers and 58 to the members of the Hongkong Contingent (amongst them being 19 cardigans and 12 sweaters kindly given by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., who send home a similar number every week).

A parcel was also sent, through the courtesy of the Hongkong Parcel Express Co., to the War Office, London, to be forwarded to the 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, now at the front.

THE NAVAL FIGHT OFF CHILE.

THE "GLASGOW'S" REPORT.

We print below, in amplification of the summary of H.M.S. *Glasgow's* report on the naval action off Chile on November 1st, telegraphed by Reuter to the Far East, the more detailed statement cabled to the Indian papers:—

The *Glasgow's* report states that the cruiser left Coronal, at noon on November 1st, to rejoin the *Good Hope*, *Monmouth*, and *Otranto*. At the rendezvous the *Good Hope* signalled at two in the afternoon that apparently, from wireless calls, there was an enemy ship northward of the squadron, and gave the order to spread north-east by east at a speed of fifteen knots. Smoke, which was seen at 4.20 in the afternoon, proved to be from three enemy ships. Our ships concentrated on the *Good Hope*, which was sighted at five in the afternoon. The squadron, forty-seven minutes later, formed in line ahead. The enemy, who turned south, were single line ahead, twelve miles off, the *Scharnhorst* and *Goeben* leading. At 6.18 in the evening a speed of seventeen knots was ordered, and the *Good Hope* signalled to the *Canopus*, "I am going to attack the enemy now."

ENEMY'S SHIPS OPEN FIRE. The enemy were now fifteen thousand yards away and maintained this range, at the same time jamming the wireless signals. The sun was now setting immediately behind us, and while it remained above the horizon we had the advantage in the fight, but the range was too great. When the sun set at 6.55 the visibility conditions altered, and our ships were silhouetted against the dark-gloop. The failing light made it difficult to see the enemy, who opened their fire at 7.3 in the evening, at twelve thousand yards, followed in quick succession by the *Good Hope*, *Monmouth*, and *Glasgow*. The two squadrons were converging, and each ship engaged the opposite number in the line. The growing darkness and heavy spray of a head sea made firing difficult, particularly for the main deck guns of the *Good Hope* and *Monmouth*.

EXPLOSION OF "GOOD HOPE." The enemy, by firing salvoes, got the range quickly, and their third salvo caused a fire to break out in the forepart of both the *Good Hope* and *Monmouth*, which were constantly on fire till 7.45. An immense explosion occurred at 7.50 amidships of the *Good Hope*, throwing flames two hundred feet high. Total destruction must have followed.

It was now quite dark and both sides continued firing at the flashes of the opposing guns. The *Monmouth* was badly down by the bow, and turned to go astern to sea, signalling the *Glasgow* to this effect. The *Glasgow* at 8.30 signalled to the *Monmouth*, "Enemy following us," but received no reply. Under a rising moon the enemy's ships were now seen approaching, and as the *Glasgow* was unable to assist the *Monmouth*, she proceeded at full speed to avoid destruction.

At 8.50, the *Glasgow* lost sight of the enemy and half an hour later she observed 75 flashes of fire, which were no doubt the final attack on the *Monmouth*.

SPLENDID BEHAVIOUR OF CREW.

The report says nothing could be more admirable than the conduct of the officers and men, though it was most trying to receive a great volume of fire without a chance of returning it adequately. All kept perfectly cool and it was not wild firing. The discipline was the same as in battle practice. When the target ceased to be visible the gunlayers spontaneously ceased fire.

With reference to the statement that the Germans "jammed" the wireless signals of the *Good Hope* and *Monmouth* to the *Canopus* a contemporary explains that this "jamming" means that the *Canopus* could not read the signals, and it was effected by the operators on the enemy ships combining in sending unintelligible signals, which drowned the British ships' messages. It is also interesting to note that German ships would be using the Telefunken system of wireless, which sounds a fairly loud note, a comparatively low, ringing note, while the British ships would be using the Marconi system, which gives the dot and dash of Morse, like a man breathing heavily.

GERMAN HATRED OF ENGLAND.

A VIOLENT OUTBURST.

[FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, October 30th. "It is a fight between England and Germany to the bitter end, to the last German, if need be. It is a war of annihilation between these two countries and nations. England has wanted it; so let it be. We want no quarter from England; we shall give none. We shall never ask England for mercy, and shall extend no mercy to her. England, and England alone, has brought on this criminal war out of greed and envy to crush Germany, and now it is death, destruction, and annihilation for one or other of the two nations. Tell your American people that these words do not come from a fanatic, but from a quiet business man who knows the feeling of his people, who knows what is at stake in this titanic struggle brought on by that criminal nation."

These words were spoken to the Berlin correspondent of the New York *Sun* by Privy Counsellor Witting, former burgomaster of Posen and president of the National Bank of Germany, and, if I mistake not, a brother-in-law of Maximilian Harden.

The correspondent declares that "the intensity of feeling, bordering on frenzy, with which the usually democratic Witting spoke was a revelation to me." "God," exclaimed the German financier, "how we hate England and the English, that nation of hypocrites and criminals, which has brought this misery upon us and the world, and what for? For greed and envy—to crush the German nation, because she found herself decadent, felt her dominance and mincing in the world endangered."

Herr Witting went on to give the correspondent the customary assurance that the Germans "felt only pity and regret for France and to say that the feeling against Russia was subsiding," whereas against England there was growing among high and low the most fanatical hatred and contempt that one nation ever had towards another.

"Tell America not to be misled by peace talk. There is not going to be any peace. This will be a long war. We are prepared for three years, and in the end it will develop into a struggle between England and Germany. The English are determined to destroy our Fatherland. We have accepted the challenge, and no Government would survive in Germany that attempted to make peace upon terms dictated by England. England is trying to turn the whole world against us. They may kill us, but they will never conquer Germany."

The next question dealt with was "the justification for attacking England with Zeppelins." To this Herr Witting replied:—

"The English call us mad dogs against whom any weapons are justifiable. The English are criminals. Against them the use of Zeppelins needs no justification. The sinking of three cruisers by a single German submarine is not the only surprise the English will get. Mark what I tell you. London will be attacked. We still have three million men to put into the field, and we are confident of winning. If we go down the world will long remember it."

THE DRAIN ON THE ENEMY.

TOWNS FULL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

PARIS, October 27th.

The *Matin* says: A member of the Swedish Diplomatic Corps who has just come through Germany and visited Berlin on his way has related his impressions to M. Paulin, a member of the Senate. "What struck me in all the German towns through which I passed," he said, "is the number of wounded on meets in the streets. In Berlin it is literally frightful. I saw very few ten persons that one sees, at least six are wounded."

From conversations which I have had with officers, it would appear that Germany is exhausted. The only call which remains to be made is for the next class of recruits, which only represents 500,000 men. These will be called to the colours very shortly. They are already receiving training in camps, and it is said that in two months' time they will be sent to finish their training in Belgium.

NEUTRAL RE-EXPORTS.

BRITISH NOTE TO THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, October 27th.

By direction of Sir Edward Grey, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, has addressed two Notes to the State Department stating that cotton shipments are exempt from molestation, and that there is no intention on the part of the British Government to put cotton on the new list of contraband which is being prepared.

In regard to mineral oils and other articles listed as contraband, the Notes state that Great Britain will seize no cargoes if the ship's papers show that the destination is to be a neutral one, and only where the goods are consigned "to order" will Great Britain exercise a scrutiny.

At the same time a warning is conveyed to American shippers to consign to neutral Governments or to some other specific consignee.

One of the Notes calls attention to the marked increase in the export of American mineral oils in the last few weeks, and says there is no need to point out that the course of the present war has shown the immense importance of motor-airships and submarines, all of which are consumers of mineral oil.

Evidence in the possession of Great Britain, the Note continues, shows that a large proportion of the oil exported to neutral ports has been transmitted thence to belligerent countries.

Arrangements are, however, now being made, according to which articles capable of use for war purposes shall not be re-exported from neutral countries.

In conclusion, attention is called to the fact that Great Britain, even in the case of copper suspected of being destined for Krupp's, has not taken a single cargo without paying for it.

FIRM LINE OF THE ALLIES.

ADVANCE IN FLANDERS.

[FROM "THE TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

FLEIGHTFUL CARNAGE.

AMSTERDAM, October 27th.

The Shuis correspondent of the *Telegraaf* to-night says that on Monday when the firing ceased the German soldiers were advised that their guns had compelled the British ships to retire, but this morning early the bombardment from land and sea was heavier than before. The Germans have crossed the Yser. They seem, however, already several times to have been across, but to have been driven back again by artillery fire, by machine guns, or by bayonet assaults.

There is no question as yet of a decision. The battle rages yet more stubbornly on the Yser and farther in Flanders from Dixmude to Ypres. In severity and loss of life this battle exceeds those by the Meuse and the Nethe. Shells from the sea fly here and there, exploding over the battlefield, searching the trenches, scattering columns, and annihilating bridges. In reply shells from Ostend and Nieuport likewise bring death and destruction. Soldiers are drowned in the river, and farther in West Flanders the carnage is enormous, and notwithstanding the losses new troops must advance into the fire. That the battle on the coast will not quickly be over is proved by the fact that the Germans have placed guns between Heyst and Duinbergen with their muzzles towards the sea.

On Monday there arrived at Heyst for the first time since the occupation a train with ammunition and Marines.

The number of wounded brought into Bruges, Ostend, and other places is frightful. On Saturday evening, for example, there was a regular procession of motor-cars and all kinds of other vehicles to Roulers, where the seminary and various monasteries are full of wounded. The dunes are strictly patrolled, and sentinels are placed on the lighthouse at Knocke.

THE NORTHAMPTONS' FIGHT.

AGAINST ODDS.

A STORY OF THE AISNE.

An incident which occurred near Troyon during the battle of the Aisne is recorded by the Press Association. The chief part was played by a detachment of the Northamptonshire Regiment, who showed splendid determination, resource, and cool bravery.

A captain, two subalterns, and about 180 men of the regiment had to entrench themselves by the roadside some distance in advance of the main body. In front of a German entrenchment containing from 400 to 500 men; only a turnip field, something like 250 yards in width, separated the two forces. To show oneself was to invite a shot from the enemy's trench, for picked shots were always alert on either side. One day the captain showed himself for a moment and was shot dead. In the same way one of his men was shot dead. This left a subaltern of less than a year's service alone in charge of the line.

At length came the climax. The enemy, unaware of the course, of the strength of their foe—put up their rifles and arms in token of surrender, and advanced across the field in scattered formation. The English subaltern left his trench to meet the enemy. A private advanced, but the subaltern demanded that an officer should come forward. The private retired, only to be replaced by another private. Again came the request for an officer. A captain then approached, accompanied by a sergeant and a private.

"You are my prisoner," said the English officer. "No," replied the German captain, "you are my prisoner!" By this time the German officer had been able to obtain a glance at the English trench, and it is thought, altered his mind and gave a signal to his men on the field. These immediately began to push forward, but the subaltern, being threatened by a gesture from the German officer, shot him dead with his revolver. Another shot settled the sergeant, and there was a rough and tumble between the subaltern and the private. Shots rang out from the Germans in the field, and the subaltern, who drove the regimental banner of his cap against his forehead.

At the outset some of the Northamptonshire men had left their trench. A number of the Germans handed over their rifles; and some of the British shook hands with their foe. Then the Germans pressed forward to the trench and suddenly opened fire on our men at point-blank range. A *mélee* followed, and of the 400 Germans about 300 were killed, some at the point of the bayonet and others mowed down by a machine-gun. The machine-gun detachment of the Queen's Regiment had been watching the affair from some little distance away on one of the flanks, and took a hand. The remaining Germans subsequently surrendered to a detachment of the Coldstream Guards. Of the detachment of the Northamptonshire Regiment there were left but eight sound men and four wounded who were fit to fight.

GALLANT WEST KENTS.

GENERAL SIR SMITH-DORRIS'S TRIBUTE.

LONDON, November 21st.

General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrice states that as a rule all mentions of individual regiments at the front will be withheld. But in an extremely interesting speech which has come to light, by Sir Smith-Dorrice, to the first Royal West Kent Regiment, after the battalion had conducted itself with the greatest bravery, the General said that Sir John French realised how splendidly the regiment had done. Sir Smith-Dorrice was certain that not another battalion had made such a name, and he explained the necessity, for military reasons, for withholding news of individual regiments. He understood how gallant it was, but he had records which would be published when the time came.—*Reuter*.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR FRANCIS HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G.

HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL F. H. KELLY, C.B. (General Officer Commanding Troops).

HON. MR. CLAUD SEVERN (Colonial Secretary).

HON. MR. J. H. KEMP (Attorney-General).

HON. MR. E. D. C. WOLFE (Colonial Treasurer).

HON. MR. A. F. CHURCHILL (Director of Public Works).

HON. MR. E. R. HALLIVAN (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).

HON. MR. C. MCIL MESSER (Captain Superintendent of Police).

HON. MR. WEI YUE, C.M.G.

HON. MR. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

HON. MR. E. A. HEWETT, C.M.G.

HON. MR. LAU CHU PAK.

HON. MR. E. SHELLIM.

HON. MR. D. LAMDALE.

MR. M. J. BREEN (Clerk of Councils).

WAR GIFTS FROM THE COLONIES.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Before we proceed with the business, I would like to read the following telegram which I have received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

"I am about to lay before Parliament further correspondence regarding the magnificent gifts which have so far been offered from the various parts of the Empire, and before doing so desire on behalf of His Majesty's Government again to express their deep gratitude to all who have so generously and in such diverse ways both publicly and privately contributed to the requirements of His Majesty's Government and their Allies for purposes of alleviating the distress caused by the war and bringing it to a successful issue.—HARROVER."

I might say that I telegraphed the Secretary of State informing him of the progress of the Prince of Wales Fund.

ALIEN ENEMIES (WINDING UP) ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Alien Enemies (winding up) Ordinance, 1914, and to provide for the protection of public officers in certain cases."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then moved the suspension of the Standing Order to enable the Bill to pass through its remaining stages at this meeting.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and this was agreed to.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then moved the second reading of the Bill, and in doing so said:—

"When the principal Ordinance was introduced it was intended that, owing to the circumstances under which it was drafted and introduced, supplementary legislation would probably be necessary very shortly. And this Bill is intended to deal with certain points which have emerged in connection with the working of the principal Ordinance, and which seem to require to be dealt with without any further delay. Some of the amendments are not amendments of substance, but are merely intended either to clear up the intention of the principal Ordinance or else to carry out its main intention and spirit more fully. An alteration has been made in the definition of 'alien enemy' which is not one, I think, of any great substance. A clause has been drafted expressly that it shall be unlawful to pay any money, or part with any property, or deal in any property, whether such alien enemy be within or without the Colony. This section of the clause appeared in the principal Ordinance, but this clause makes it quite clear at any rate what trades are subject to prohibition. The prohibition, of course, is that money must not be paid to an alien enemy without permission; it is not absolute prohibition. The Bill also provides that the property which the liquidator shall be able to control shall include property in the Colony which might have been employed in connection with a branch of an alien enemy trading outside the Colony. For example, there might be goods in the Colony which were the subject of dealing with the firm's branch in Canton, and it is possible again that the principal Ordinance might have been sufficient as it stood. However, the liquidator would be able to make use of these goods, and deal with them, as they are. It is also expressly provided, for greater security, that the payment of the liquidator shall not affect in any way the obligations which have been incurred by the comrade of the alien enemy's business immediately before and up to the time of the appointment of the liquidator, and that the appointment of the liquidator shall not in any way release the securities of the comrade in respect of any obligations which have been incurred before the commencement of the winding-up. The Bill also provides that, as the original Ordinance contemplated a winding-up in case of insolvency, as well as the winding-up of solvent firms, the bankruptcy law shall be excluded from the winding-up of these firms. It would be obviously inconvenient to the same winding-up provisions applying to the same winding-up. The present amending Bill provides expressly that the Bankruptcy Ordinance shall be defective in one respect—it failed to provide for the remuneration to be paid to the liquidators in case of solvency. Of course, the only point that seemed to be of importance at the moment was what might be done in the case of insolvency, but clearly owners ought to provide for the remuneration in the case of solvent firms, and that omission is now rectified. It is also provided—and this is perhaps a rather important amendment, although it does not go beyond, I think, the spirit of the principal Ordinance—that in the winding-up of branches in Hongkong of alien enemy firms the liabilities discharged by the liquidator shall only be the liabilities of the Hongkong branch, and he will not be liable, nor entitled, to pay any liabilities which would, in the ordinary course of the business of the firm, have been discharged by some branch outside the Colony. If that were not clear, of

course, the liquidator might be inundated by claims from many outside the Colony, possibly in Europe, who were unable to obtain satisfaction of their claims against the firm at the other place, and these claims might be a very large amount indeed. That same provision has been adopted in the case of branches in London of German banks. These branches are allowed to carry on business for the purpose of winding up their affairs and discharging certain liabilities, but they are allowed to carry on only for the purpose of discharging liabilities incurred in that particular branch in London, and not outside the United Kingdom. Power is also given to you, Sir, to award higher remuneration in any special case where the usual remuneration of 2½ per cent. shall appear to you to be inadequate, but that provision does not affect in any way the position of secured creditors. Perhaps the most important change effected by this Bill, Sir, is that in the priority of payments it is clearly essential that the first place should be given to the expenses and the remuneration of the liquidators, because if their expenses and remuneration were not paid no-one would be found to take the duty, and it is now provided in this Bill that these expenses and remunerations shall take precedence over all other payments, and if the clear assets of the firm, after payment of secured creditors, are insufficient to pay these charges, then the secured creditors shall be liable to pay a proportionate part towards the amount considered sufficient to pay the liquidators. Provision is also made for the auditing of the liquidators' accounts. It is possible that attempts may be made to obstruct the liquidator in taking possession of the business or property of an alien enemy, and protecting clauses are inserted for protecting public officers in carrying out their duties in connection with the Ordinance. The amendments on the coming into operation of the principal Bill. In conclusion, I wish to acknowledge the various suggestions which have been made with respect to this Bill and the amendment to the principal Ordinance. Some of them were adopted, some abandoned mutually after discussion, and some of those which have been adopted have proved of considerable assistance."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

HON. MR. HEWETT—I think I am in order, Sir, to make a few remarks before the Bill goes into Committee. The point I would like to mention—and one which possibly is that in the course of my business it has come to my notice that a large number of the firms now in liquidation under the existing laws of Hongkong have a considerable amount of personal property. Many of these people have left the Colony, or have gone into the concentration camp at very short notice, and left considerable personal property. It seems to me in this connection that we ought to know exactly where we stand. I have spoken with two or three liquidators with whom I have business relations in connection with some of these firms now being liquidated, and I find—I am subject to correction—that there is a considerable amount of doubt as to how they are to deal with the personal property of people in the concentration camp, or who have been previously obliged to leave the Colony; and I think that point ought to be made clear. I think I am right in saying that in the event of a liquidator finding the business of the firm he is liquidating to be insolvent, then he has the right to seize any personal property which the individual partners of that firm may have left. Now we know that these people left the Colony at very short notice, and left a considerable amount of valuable property, in the way of house property, furniture and so forth, is now in a nebulous condition. I myself have a house which I let to a German, which is full of very valuable furniture, and I do not know who is in charge. If the firm is proved to be insolvent, I assume that that would be secured by the liquidator. In the interests of our unfortunate friends, who, through the war, have been driven from the Colony, I think these things should be protected, and that their private property should be looked after. As far as I can understand that point has not been considered by the Government, and I think it is a very important one, because this individual property represents, in many cases, a large amount of money, and it seems to me that some definite rule should be laid down by the Government to the liquidators that they are to take charge of this property in the interests of all concerned. I think I am right in saying that the point has not been made clear, and as I say, I know many houses in which there is a very large amount of valuable property which might possibly fall into the wrong hands, or might possibly be not properly dealt with. I merely put this forward. I do not wish to make any comment on the Bill when it is in Committee, but I put this forward for your consideration when you come to consider the Bill.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—in reply to the hon. member, I might say that the point has been dealt with by the Government in every case where the circumstances were known to the Government. The Bill contemplates the winding-up of trade, and also the winding-up of personal affairs, and in every case where it has been brought to the notice of the Government that an alien enemy had left personal property which required protection, or which it was desirable should be applied to the discharge of liabilities, the liquidators to the trade have been appointed liquidators to the personal property, or others have been known to the Government a liquidator has been appointed, and in any future case which might become known the same course will be followed.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—in the case of houses held on lease which have been left hurriedly by the occupants, wherever it has been possible, arrangements have been made to re-let the house with the furniture and property of the former lessee intact, on condition that the incoming lessee shall look after it. This has been done in several cases.

HON. MR. HEWETT—That may be so, but I know cases where nobody seems to have any idea as to what ought to be done and the property seems to be left to lock after itself.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—We have dealt with all known cases.

HON. MR. HEWETT—But there are some which do not seem to be known by the liquidators.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—These cases have been constantly dealt with.

HON. MR. HEWETT—It has been done to some, but not to others.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On Clause 5.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Sub-section (3) of section 5 of the Principal Ordinance is amended as follows:—

(a) by the insertion of a comma after the word "proceedings" and by the insertion of the words "except proceedings in bankruptcy against an alien enemy" between the word "proceedings" and the word "which" in the first line thereof;

(b) by the insertion of the words "by or against such alien enemy," between the word "brought" and the word "in" in the second line thereof.

On Clause 9.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said—Section 9 of the Principal Ordinance is amended as follows:—

(a) by the substitution of the word "formerly" for the word "previously" in the third line of sub-section (1);

(b) by the repeal of sub-section (3) and by the substitution thereof of the following sub-section:—

(3) If any person acts in any way for any former principal of such alien enemy, or corresponds or deals with any person with whom such alien enemy formerly had trade relations, he shall be presumed to be carrying on the trade formerly carried on by such alien enemy, unless he shall prove to the satisfaction of the Magistrate or the court or the jury as the case may be (a) that such trade was *bona fide* assigned or parted with or abandoned by such alien enemy before the 5th August, 1914, or (b) that he has *bona fide* established new trade relations with such principal or person without the intervention or assistance of such alien enemy and that he is not trading in any way on account of or for the benefit of any alien enemy.

On Clause resuming.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that the Bill had passed through all its stages, with slight amendment, and he moved its third reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

DEFENCES (SKETCHING PREVENTION) ORDINANCE, 1905.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Defences (Sketching Prevention) Ordinance, 1905."

The Objects and Reasons were given as follows:—

"The object of this Bill is to supplement and render more effective the Defences (Sketching Prevention) Ordinance, 1905."

In order to avoid any question as to the meaning of the word photograph, the definition of the word sketch is amended so as to include the negative of a photograph.

Attempts to make sketches are made criminal.

The application of the Principal Ordinance is somewhat limited and does not include, for example, any naval armaments, nor does it apply to His Majesty's ships. The Bill enlarges the scope of the Principal Ordinance in these two respects.

RECREATION GROUNDS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Recreation Grounds Ordinance, 1909."

The Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill are as follows:—

"The Chinese Recreation Ground, which is situated at Possession Point near the western end of Hollywood Road and which has been set apart as an open space for the benefit of Chinese of the poor class for over 30 years, is managed by a Committee consisting of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and the two Chinese members of the Legislative Council. The powers of this Committee are vague and ill-defined, and the tenure of the ground and its appropriation as an open space are not on a satisfactory basis. The object of this Bill is to provide that this open space shall be declared to be an open space for the purpose of public recreation within the meaning of the Recreation Grounds Ordinance, 1909, and to regularize and regulate the management of the ground by the Committee."

(Continued on Page 5.)

INTIMATIONS

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

MESSRS SANG LEE & Co., Builders and Contractors, regret to inform their Customers that one of their Managing Partners, Mr. U TUN SAM (余田三) died on the 1st instant. The Business will be carried on as usual by the continuing Partners, who have authorised Mr. LAM LAU (林柳), and Mr. U TSAN (余燦), each of them, to sign all letters and communications on behalf of the Firm. SANG LEE & Co., 49, Des Voeux Road Central (First Floor). Hongkong, 4th December, 1914. [1417]

A

GARDEN FETE

Organized by the STUDENTS' UNION will be held in the GROUNDS of the UNIVERSITY, on SATURDAY, JANUARY 30th, FROM 3 TO 7 P.M.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR and Lady MAY.

Proceeds to be given to the PRINCE OF WALES' NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

Admission... 50 CENTS. Hongkong, 4th December, 1914.

WANTED

ELECTRIC WELDING: Professional Man with several years' experience in China and Europe, who has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods and patents for Electric Welding, wants Partner to start business in Hongkong.

Reply to "PROFITABLE BUSINESS" Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 4th December, 1914. [1418]

TO LET

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon. Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 4th December, 1914. [1419]

HONGKONG—SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship

"YAROSLAV" Will be despatched for the above port on or about 15th instant.

Will also call at Seattle if sufficient inducement offers. For Freight or information, apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 4th December, 1914. [1820]

For BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"ORIENTAL." Captain A. L. Valentini, will leave for the above places on SUNDAY, the 6th inst., at Noon. For Freight or Passage apply to—E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent. Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [1]

FOR SHANGHAI

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"MALTA." Captain G. W. Cockman, R.N.R., will leave for SHANGHAI on MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 3 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to—E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent. Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [1]

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED—COPENHAGEN.

THE HONGKONG AGENCY of the above Company with their EAST ASIATIC STEAMSHIP LINE has been taken over by us. THORESEN & Co. Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [1413]

WANTED FOR THE PEAK

EXPERIENCED NURSE, one little Girl aged 4. Apply—Mrs. DODWELL, 108, The Peak. Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [1403]

HONGKONG CLUB

NOTICE

THE position of COMPTROLLER to the above Club will become vacant shortly. Applications for same should be made to the undersigned. JAMES GRAIK, Secretary. Hongkong, 28th November, 1914. [1399]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON, 15, MORRISON HILL ROAD. [1176]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIFTH GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 5th December, 1914, commencing at 2.45 P.M. The Charges of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

GATE MONEY taken at the GYMKHANA will be given to the PRINCE OF WALES' FUND, WITHOUT ANY REDUCTION FOR EXPENSES.

It is hoped therefore that Members of the Jockey Club and others who have hitherto enjoyed the privilege of free admission will pay on this occasion, as every Dollar paid for a Ticket is a DIRECT GIFT TO THE FUND. Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [1410]

SALE OF WORK

IN AID OF THE CHURCH FUNDS will be held at

UNION CHURCH.

on WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9th, AT 3 P.M.

ADMISSION FREE.

CONCERT

AT 9 P.M. TICKETS ... \$1.00 Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [1414]

NOTICE

MESSRS CLARK & Co., Opticians, beg to advise that owing to the withdrawal from the Firm of one of the Manila Partners, all Accounts due the Firm that are over one month in arrears, i.e., contracted previous to 1st November, 1914, should be paid before 1st of January, 1915. All old accounts not so paid will be collected after that date by the Firm's Solicitors.

CLARK & Co., For H. O. HAYNES, Managing Partner. Hongkong, 2nd December, 1914. [1411]

G. E.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

TO THE OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the CENTRAL Division of the City of Victoria, and the WESTERN Division of Kowloon, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of December and January.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be limewashed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cubicles, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its Containing Walls limewashed up to the level of the First Floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be limewashed, but must be Cleaned.

The CENTRAL Division of the City lies between Gilman Street and Peel Street on the East and Tank Lane and Cleverly Street on the West.

Kowloon is divided into the EASTERN and WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the North end through the Yamati Service reservoir to the Northern boundary of Kowloon.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1914. W. BOWEN-ROWLANDS, Secretary.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

MISS MORITA, CERTIFICATED MASSEUSE (with diploma in Physiology and Anatomy), will be pleased to give Massage, under medical supervision. Address—NOMURA HOTEL, 15, 16 and 17, Connaught Road. Telephone No. 400. Hongkong, 30th July, 1914. [892]

YEW LEE.

AH CHEONG AND L. HANSEN.

STEVEDORES, SHIP-CHANDLERS

and COMPRADORES, 15, LEE YUEN STREET, WEST. Telephone No. 1230. Hongkong, 27th October, 1914. [1295]

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Pedder St. (Hongkong Hotel Building). [1304]

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| COTTON AND WOOL (Medium Weight) ... | \$4 and \$5 Per Suit. |
| CETLON Light ... | 6.50 |
| CETLON Medium ... | 7.50 |
| TWILL CETLON Heavy ... | 8.00 |
| ANGORA TWILL Medium ... | 11.00 |
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SHIRTS LONDON MADE. LATEST STYLES.

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| COLOURED TUNIC SHIRTS ... | \$3.00 to \$4.00 each. |
| WHITE TUNIC STIFF CUFFS ... | 3.50 each 6 for \$19.50 |
| " " SOFT DOUBLE CUFFS 4.00 ... | 6 for 22.00 |
| VIVELLA SHIRTS ... | 5.00 to 7.00 each. |

DRESS SHIRTS

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| SOFT PLEATED FRONTS ... | \$4.00 each 6 for 22.00 |
| STIFF FRONTS (all styles) ... | 3.50 to 5.00 each. |

ORDERS BY POST RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[39]

REMINGTON JUNIOR.

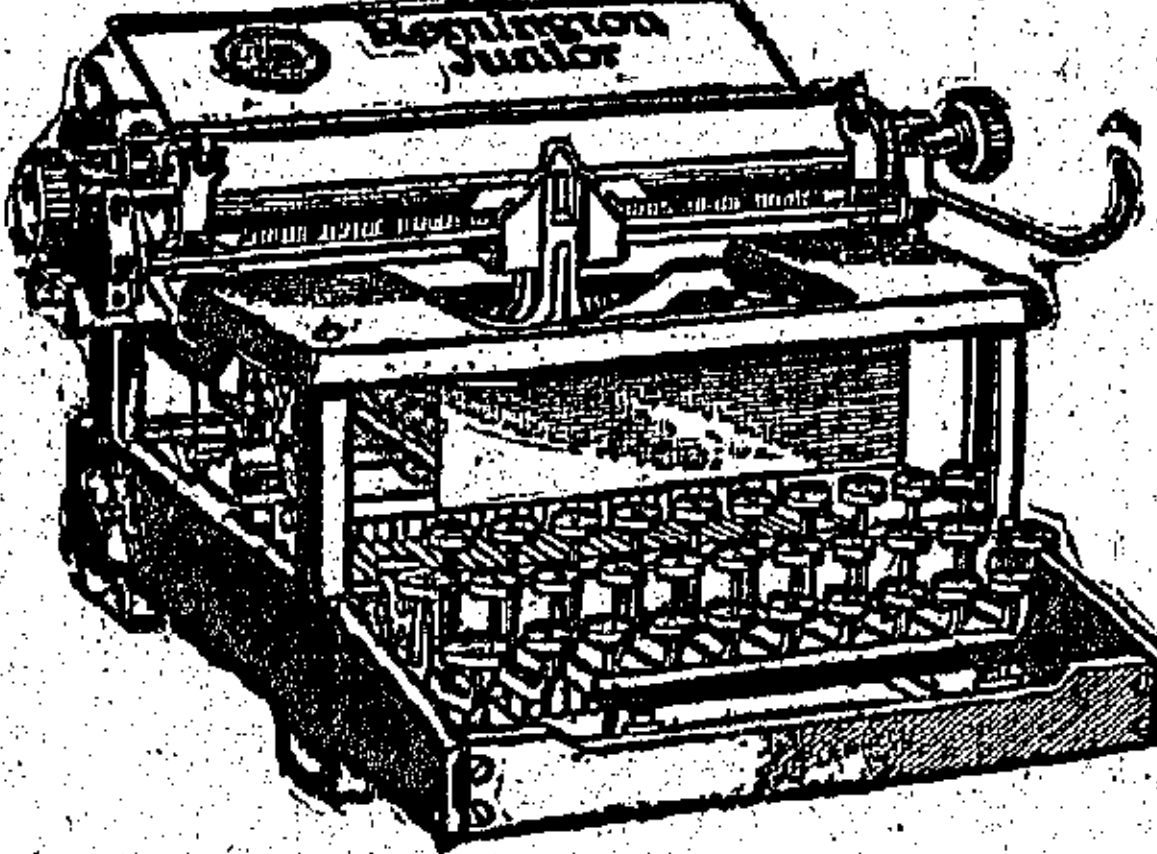
"A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED AT LAST."

"THE REMINGTON JUNIOR."

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER FOR TRAVELLERS, SMALL RETAILERS, DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN, Etc., Etc.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Simplicity, Compactness, Durability, Portability. Weight 16 lbs., in leather travelling case 21 lbs.



The Remington "JUNIOR" is a Typewriter of true Remington quality, but is smaller, lighter and more compact and portable than the Standard Remington Model. It embodies the latest Remington ideas in Remington construction, visible writing, back spacer, automatic ribbon movement, improved paper feed, and release, etc., etc.

It is swift and easy, does beautiful work and is so simple in construction that its skilled operation is quickly learned by anybody. No lessons needed. Though just as well made as any of the regular models, its price is only about half of the Standard Models.

It is built for the non-user, for the immense array of people who need a Typewriter and have always needed one, but who would not get the Standard Models because their requirements are different. In one word, it is built for people who will operate their own Machines.

For further particulars, catalogues, etc., apply—

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.

(INCORPORATED, NEW YORK.)

HONGKONG AGENCY, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914. [1308]

TO LET

TO LET.

FLATS in Humphreys' Buildings and Nathan Road, Kowloon.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Minden Row.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 12th November, 1914. [1345]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Hotel Mansions.

Apply to—HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 6th November, 1914. [1329]

TO LET.

NO. 168, THE PEAK, "THE KENNELS."

Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [1331]

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED.

NO. 5, MORRISON HILL. Immediate Possession. Apply—HARRY WICKING & Co. Hongkong, 28th October, 1914. [1303]

TO LET

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL WEST, No. 3, Park Road, Tennis Court.

Apply to—DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON. Hongkong, 29th October, 1914. [1305]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

1, HILL SIDE, 110, THE PEAK. GODOWNS, New Peak, Kennedy Town. GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.

Apply, etc., THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [1361]

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES AND ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious Suite.

Apply—SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [823]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.

GODOWN, No. 9, Ice House Street. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [838]

TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICES in ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.

Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [1087]

TO LET.

NO. 9, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.

21, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL. Nos. 15, 16 and 17, SHOPS, (Connaught Road).

Apply to—M. J. D. STEPHENS, 18, Bank Buildings. Hongkong, 27th November, 1914. [1254]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE, Furnished.

Apply—H. E. POLLOCK, 5, Queen's Road. Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [1412]

TO LET.

NO. 5, CONDUIT ROAD—Repaired, Repainted and thoroughly Renovated. Complete installation of Electric Lights, including Fittings. Can be occupied immediately.

RICHMOND HOUSE, 11, Robinson Road—Now under repair. Can be renovated and repainted to suit tenant's taste. Garden and Tennis Court.

For further particulars apply to—H. M. H. NEMAZEE, 10, Des Voeux Road. Hongkong, 3rd November, 1914. [1319]

TO LET.

NO. 10, BELLIOS TERRACE.

"KIRKENDON" Furnished, No. 122, Plantation Road, Peak.

"BEACONSFIELD" Battery Path. No. 69, THE PEAK (6 CAMERON VILLAS) Small Bungalow adjoining "GLENSHIEL," Barker Road, Peak.

Apply to—LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 30th October, 1914. [1174]

BANKS

THE

BANK OF CHINA.

GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 18TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000.

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

SHANGHAI: Nanking, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusih, Wuhu, Anching, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Soochow. HANKOW: Shanghai, Ichang, Nanchang, Tientsin, Peking, Tientsin, Luansien, Tsingtao, Hsinghai, Hankow, Wenchow, Shaohsin, Chinkiang, Lanchow, Ningpo, Kaitung, Changchun, Sinyang, Loh, Chongking, Tientsin, Choytsun, Tientsin, Linchi, Lintung, Tientsin, Yihuh, Haining, Chafoo, Tsingtao, Tientsin, Yenchow, Fookow, CEANGCHUN: Kirin, Moulou, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tientsin, Tientsin, Chinchow, Antung, Canton, Kueichang, PEKING: Kueichang, Suiyuancheng, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home exchange.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1914. [1343]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE: Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay. Calcutta. Canton. Cebu. Colon. Hankow. Hongkong. Kobe. London. Manila. Panama. Peking. San Francisco. Shanghai. Singapore. Yokohama.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUNDS \$4,080,000 (Gold) \$7,310,000

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager. 9, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 22nd October, 1914. [859]

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH

HANDELSBANK (NEDERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1853.

Authorized Capital Fl. 30,000,000 (£2,500,000)

Paid-up Capital... Fl. 19,907,900 (£1,659,000)

Reserve Fund... Fl. 7,765,500 (£647,125)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS: THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK. SWISS BANK CORP.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. A. DUNLOP, Manager, No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, 17th November, 1914. [31]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER.)

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 10,000,000

Capital Paid-up ... 8,760,000

Reserve Funds ... 8,790,000

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Amoy. Kiangsi. Shanghai. Batavia. Kobe. Singapore. Bombay. London. Swatow. Calcutta. Manila. Tientsin. Canton. Moji. Yokohama. Dairen. Nagasaki. Takow. Fookow. Newchwang. Tientsin. Hongkong. New York. Tokyo. Kagi. Osaka. Yokohama. Keelung. San Francisco. Etc.

HONGKONG OFFICE.

8, Des Voeux Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.

K. TSUDZURABARA, Manager. Hongkong, 10th October, 1914. [1311]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds: Sterling \$1,500,000 at 2/- \$15,000,000

Silver... \$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$23,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE—Chairman.

W. L. FATTENDEN, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.



J. & R. NAPIER
JOHNSTONE'S

"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.
UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.
BEWARE OF
IMITATIONS.
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

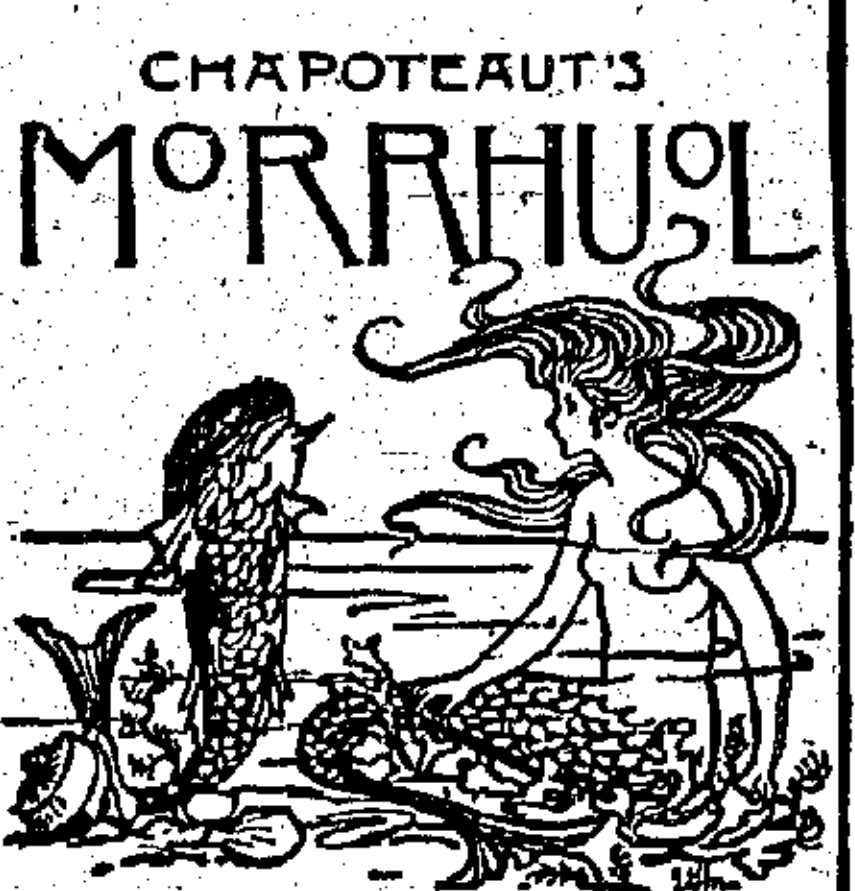
DON'T WAIT

until you are worse before starting a campaign against disease. No matter how slight may be your indisposition your duty to yourself demands that immediate steps be taken to disperse it. Of course, you expect to get better and not worse, but where health is in question you are never justified in leaving anything to chance, and, as is well known, indisposition, instead of disappearing of its own sweet will, frequently develops serious disorders if neglected. Your safest course is to

TAKE BEECHAM'S PILLS

which are the World's finest household remedy for the correction of derangements of the stomach, liver, or kidneys. Slight headaches, loss of appetite, a nasty taste in the mouth and other little symptoms of that sort are indications of digestive disorder, and may be regarded as Nature's warning of worse troubles to follow if the cause of the present ailment be not speedily removed. Don't wait until to-morrow but take Beecham's Pills

Sold in boxes, 9/6, 1/3 & 2/6. **NOW.**



**CHAPOTEAUT'S
MORRHUOL**
Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver Oil.
Each tiny Morrhuol capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.
Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.
Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.
Sold by all Chemists.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

MUSKETRY.

1.—The Recruits of all Sections (except Right Section M.G. Co.) who have not fired Part I. of the Musketry Course will attend King's Park Range on one of the undermentioned dates:—Saturday, 5th instant, 2.30 p.m.; Sunday, 6th instant, 9.30 a.m.
Officers Commanding Sections will detail sufficient N.C.O.s to assist the Instructor.

RESIGNATION.

2.—Pte. J. K. Jolly is permitted to resign, dated 5th instant.

PARADES.

3.—Parades for to-day, Friday, 4th inst.:—

DETAIL.

4.—On duty: Scouts Company.

Officers on duty: Lieut. Weall, 2nd-Lieut. Cunningham and 2nd-Lieut. Swire.

Orderly Officer: 2nd-Lieut. Swire.

Orderly Officer: Saturday and Sunday, Lieut. Hutchison.

To furnish Guards: Scouts Company.

Orderly Sergeant: to-night: Corp. Sheaton.

A. CHAPMAN, Lieut.-Col., Commandant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from Page 5.)

MEDICAL REGISTRATION ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of a Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Medical Registration Ordinance, 1884." He said—The object of this Bill, Sir, is to assimilate, as far as possible, the qualifications for registration in Hongkong to those which are held in the United Kingdom and other Crown Colonies. At present, under the existing Registration Ordinance, the matter is left somewhat vague, and the rather invidious duty is thrown on the Medical Board of saying whether the particular applicant's course of study has been of such a nature as to justify his registration here. That, of course, is a difficult duty for the Medical Board, which consists in part at least of medical practitioners already in practice in the Colony, to discharge, and though, of course, their duties would be discharged with perfect fairness, they might perhaps be inclined to interpret the clauses with less strictness than they ought to, thinking their own interests involved and that they ought to strain it in favour of the applicant. The present Bill provides that persons entitled to registration here as medical practitioners are persons entitled to registration in the United Kingdom by the General Medical Council, persons holding the degree of the University of Hongkong (Medicine and Surgery), and persons holding any degree in Medicine, or a degree granted in Europe, United States, and Japan, provided these degrees are recognised as entitling to registration by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom. Practically, the Bill provides that the qualifications for registration here shall be those required by the General Medical Council in England. It also safeguards the rights of the existing practitioners now on the register of the Hongkong College of Medicine, and I think that no one person entitled to practice in the Colony is adversely affected by the Bill. The Bill also defines what the word "practitioner" means, and this definition was the subject of considerable discussion and amendment before it reached its final shape. In the present form, I think it is not open to any serious objection. The difficulty felt was that laboratory assistants dealing with bacteriological work might be found to be hit by the Bill if the clauses were not carefully drafted to enable them to carry on their purely laboratory work, provided they did not carry on medicine and surgery. That clause guards these people, and prevents them committing an offence under the Bill when they carry on their purely laboratory work. The Bill also takes the opportunity, Sir, for providing regular procedure for the granting of permissions to sign death certificates, and for the making of regulations to be observed by persons who are entitled to issue such. It has been the practice to allow persons who are not fully qualified, under certain restrictions, to sign such certificates, and this Bill regularises that procedure, and gives power to such persons.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause. On Council resuming, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated that the Bill had passed through all its stages, and he moved its third reading. The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed. His EXCELLENCY—Council stands adjourned until this day fortnight.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee followed, the COLONIAL SECRETARY presiding.

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$1,880 in aid of the following votes:—

Harbour Master's Department.
C.—Marine Surveyor's Office.
Charges, Launch—Coal, \$ 280
D.—Steam Launches, Other
Charges, Coal, 1,800
\$1,880

The CHAIRMAN—These two excesses on the votes are caused by the rise in the price of coal supplied to the steam launches of the Harbour Department, the Marine Surveyors, and the General Post Office. The supply of coal to the Harbour launches has increased by \$1,600. As a matter of fact, it is not only the rise in the price of coal. There has been more work for them to do during the last three or four months, and, of course, more coal had to be consumed than was expected when the estimates were drawn up.

TREASURY.
The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$5,100 in aid of the vote Treasury, A.—Treasurer's Office, Personal Emoluments.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—This is due to the fact that the Treasurer, being on leave, availed himself of the new rule under which Government officers may go on commuted leave, and instead of taking half the amount due to them they take their full pay, and an additional sum has to be allowed to enable the acting officer to draw what would in the ordinary circumstances be the leaving half pay. The remainder is due to difference in exchange owing to the fact that it was fixed at \$1/10 and dropped below that amount.

CHARITABLE SERVICES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$112 in aid of the vote Charitable Services, Education of certain members of the family of the late Sir Kai Ho Kai.

The CHAIRMAN—This is provision for the education of three of the sons of the late Sir Kai Ho Kai at the University, and to the education of two sons at St. Stephen's College. The amount required up to the end of this year has been ascertained to be, as near as possible, \$412. Provision has been made in next year's estimate for the whole year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$4,700 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon, Miscellaneous, Reclamation opposite K.M.L.'s 29-31, Yau-mat.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

CHINA AND GLASS DEPT.

JUST ARRIVED.

DAINTY DESIGNS
IN INEXPENSIVE
DESSERT SETS.

TEA AND DINNER SERVICES IN STOCK
SUITES, ODD PIECES SOLD.

TOILET SETS. GLASSWARE. TEA SETS.

JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| STEAMER | FROM | EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT | WILL LEAVE FOR | ON OR ABOUT |
|--------------|----------|----------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| CIJMANOEK | SHANGHAI | First half of Dec. | JAVA | First half of Dec. |
| CIJITABOEM | JAVA | First half of Dec. | — | — |
| CIJIBODAS... | JAPAN | First half of Dec. | JAVA | First half of Dec. |
| CIJIKEMBANG | JAVA | Second half of Dec. | SHANGHAI | First half of Jan. |
| CIJIPANAS... | JAVA | Second half of Dec. | JAPAN | First half of Jan. |
| CIJIKINI | SHANGHAI | First half of Dec. | JAVA | First half of Jan. |
| CIJILIWONO | JAPAN | First half of Jan. | JAVA | First half of Jan. |

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Buildings, 1st Floor, Hongkong, 30th November, 1914. Telephone No. 1574.

131

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$15,020 in aid of the following votes:—

Colonial Secretary's Department and Legislature.

Other Charges:—

Language Study Allowances (Chinese) to Unpassed Cadets, 600

Cost of Cabinets, etc., 20

Miscellaneous Services.

Telegraph Services:—

Telegrams sent and received by Government, 15,000

Total, \$15,020

The CHAIRMAN—\$600 of this item is due to there being more unpassed Cadets at present studying, and one passed Cadet who is taking up a second dialect and getting a language allowance. Provision was only made for two Cadets, as it was thought that two of them would have completed their studies. That is not the case. We have four who have not completed their studies drawing \$20 a month, and one drawing \$15 a month. The total cost is \$1,140, but provision was made for only \$540, so that the sum of \$600 is required on that account. The sum of \$15,000 for telegraph service is a very outside figure, but it was thought better to ask for this amount. Owing to the war the cost of telegrams has been very greatly in excess of what was estimated, and this sum was thought to be ample to cover all expenses up to the end of the year.

PUBLIC WORKS RECURRENT.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$7,500 in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Kowloon, Miscellaneous, Maintenance of Praya Walls and Piers.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS—When the arrangement was made with the Star Ferry Company, that when they ran their launches from their new pier the Government should take over the pier the Government should take over the pier the Government should take over the pier.

The CHAIRMAN—How are they getting on?

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS—They will be finished this month, I hope.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of two thousand five hundred and fifty Dollars (\$2,550) in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, New Territories, Miscellaneous, Typhoon and Rainstorm Damages—Islands in Southern District.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS—This is an extra cost for two serious landslides which took place at Tai O, just below the Police Station. A landslide took place in the same neighbourhood two years ago, and it was necessary then to build a retaining wall to support the hill on which the Police Station stood.

As the result of these subsequent slides it became necessary to extend the retaining wall to protect the hill, and this vote is required to pay the cost of the widening.

CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$500 in aid of the vote Charitable Services, Other Charitable Allowances.

The CHAIRMAN—This is in connection with certain German subjects, among them certain ladies connected with the Eyre Refuge.

The SECRETARY FOR CHINESE AFFAIRS—The lady Superintendent of the Eyre Refuge was a German lady, who had to leave the Colony recently when the other Germans had to go. The Eyre Refuge, like all charities here, is run with a very fine financial margin, and they were not any better off because of the war. Thus, the Government thought it necessary to come to their assistance and also that of the lady Superintendent, by supplying two months of the Superintendent's salary, according to the rules under the agreement, and also provide sufficient to provide her passage home to Germany, according to such agreement again.



New
Victor
Records

LATEST

AMERICAN AND
CONTINENTAL
SUCCESSSES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.

INDO-CHINA BRICKS. TILES. PIPES
COMPANY, LIMITED.

BEST FIRE BRICKS AND FIRE CLAY
PATENTED ROOFING TILES.

Guaranteed against Typhoon and Leakage.

MORE THAN TEN MILLIONS IN USE IN THE FAR EAST.

SAMPLES AND FULL PARTICULARS FROM

P. SOFFIETTI & Co., 14, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 269.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED

SOLE AGENTS

IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA FOR

SAKURA BEER

BREWED AND BOTTLED BY

THE TEIKOKU BREWERY

CO., LTD.,

MOJI, JAPAN.

This is an Excellent Beer
and moreover **CHEAP.**

PRICES, ETC., ON APPLICATION TO—

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 636.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD

AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS.

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL.

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE

AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines,

Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes

of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—78' by 85' by 34' 6"

Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing

conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES

throughout the Shops ranging to 100 Tons.

50 Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES

HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.

Dockyard Managers, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 212. Telegraphic Address:—"TAIKOO DOCK."

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL | REMARKS |
|--|----------|-----------------|----------------------|
| LONDON via USUAL PORTS | ORIENTAL | Now, 6th Dec. | See Special of Call |
| SHANGHAI | MALTA | 3 P.M. 7th Dec. | Freight and Passage. |
| SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA | NILE | About 27th Dec. | Freight and Passage. |
| LONDON and GENOA via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES | NAGOYA | Now, 1st Jan. | Freight and Passage. |

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS are informed that the P. & O. Company's Vessels are insured under The British Government National Insurance Scheme and they can effect War Risk Insurance on individual shipments with The National Insurance Committee, London, through their representatives there.

The production of a Marine Risk Policy is not immediately necessary.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent

Hongkong, 4th December, 1914.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|---------------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| SWATOW, AMOY and SHANGHAI | "HANGHONG" | On 5th Dec., 4 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI | "CHENAN" | On 6th Dec., 11 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI | "SINGAN" | On 7th Dec., Noon. |
| MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO | "TAMING" | On 8th Dec., 4 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI | "ANHUI" | On 8th Dec., 4 P.M. |
| PAKHOI and HAIPHONG | "SUNGKIANG" | On 9th Dec., 11 A.M. |
| MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO | "TEAN" | On 10th Dec., 4 P.M. |

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA" "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Auldships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—THE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI" and "CHENAN," and the S.S. "KANCHOW," "LIANGCHOW," "LUCHOW" and "YINGCHOW," having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Hongkong, 4th December, 1914. TELEPHONE 35. AGENTS.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD. APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 1st September, 1914.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

| STEAMSHIP | CAPTAIN | LEAVING |
|------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| "HAITAN" | Capt. J. W. Evans | FRIDAY, 4th Dec., at 1 P.M. |
| "HAICHING" | Capt. W. C. Pasmore | TUESDAY, 8th Dec., at 1 P.M. |
| "HAITYANG" | Capt. A. R. Hodgins | FRIDAY, 11th Dec., at 1 P.M. |

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

| STEAMSHIP | CAPTAIN | LEAVING |
|-----------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| "HAIMUN" | Capt. A. H. Stewart | SUNDAY, 6th Dec., at 10 A.M. |
| | | WEDNESDAY, 9th Dec., at 1 P.M. |

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914.

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THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

| STEAMER | ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA | LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA |
|------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ST. ALBANS | On 19th Dec., 11 A.M. | |
| ALDENHAM | 2nd Jan. | On 29th Jan., 11 A.M. |

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A fully qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
AGENTS

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

| Steamer | Displacement Tons and Speed | Leave Hongkong |
|-------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| SHINYO MARU | 22,000—21 knots | TUES., 8th Dec. |
| CHIYO MARU | 22,000—21 knots | TUES., 5th Jan. |
| TENYO MARU | 22,000—21 knots | TUES., 26th Jan. |
| NIPPON MARU | 11,000—18 knots | |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|-------------------|---------|
| FIRST CLASS TO LONDON | £71.10 | RETURN (6 MONTHS) | £120. |
| FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK | £50. | | £96.10. |
| " " " SAN FRANCISCO | £45. | | £68. |

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, C SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

| Steamer | Displacement Tons and Speed | Sails |
|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| KIYO MARU | 17,000—15 knots | Saturday, 9th Jan. |

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

O. WURU, ACTING AGENT,

King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ-CANAL.

| FOR | STEAMER | TO SAIL |
|-----------------------------|---------|----------------------------|
| SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA | DUMBEA | On or about 15th December. |
| YOKOHAMA | | |
| HOMEWARD | | |
| MARSEILLES VIA PORTS | | |

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

TRANSHIPMENT on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA, BOMBAY and AUSTRALIA; at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE and BLACK SEA.
Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS by rail.
Circular Tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE and vice-versa delivered here.
For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

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OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

| Steamer | Captain | Leaving |
|----------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| "MEXICO MARU" | N. Kobayashi | WEDNESDAY, 9th Dec., at 3 P.M. |
| "CHICAGO MARU" | K. Hori | THURSDAY, 24th Dec., at 3 P.M. |

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM PENANG AND COLOMBO.

| Steamer | Captain | Leaving |
|---------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| "SAIGON MARU" | T. Yamaguchi | SUNDAY, 6th Dec., at Noon. |

FOR FOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

| Steamer | Captain | Leaving |
|--------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| "KAISO MARU" | Y. Yamamoto | FRIDAY, 11th Dec., at Noon. |

FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

| Steamer | Captain | Leaving |
|---------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| "DAIGI MARU" | S. Tokushige | SUNDAY, 6th Dec., at 10 A.M. |
| "DAIJIN MARU" | K. Murakami | SUNDAY, 13th Dec., at 10 A.M. |

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

| Steamer | Captain | Leaving |
|--------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| "BOSHU MARU" | K. Hattori | THURSDAY, 10th Dec., at 8 P.M. |

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Y. ASAI,
MANAGER,
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| DESTINATIONS | STEAMERS | TONS | SAILING DATES |
|---|----------------|--------|----------------------------------|
| MARSHILLES and LONDON | MIYAZAKI MARU | 16,000 | SATURDAY, 5th Dec., at 10 A.M. |
| VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID | KITANO MARU | 16,000 | WEDNESDAY, 23rd Dec., at 10 A.M. |
| VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA | AWA MARU | 12,500 | TUESDAY, 15th Dec., at Noon. |
| SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE | SHIDZUOKA MARU | 12,500 | TUESDAY, 29th Dec., at Noon. |
| CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON | TANGO MARU | 13,500 | WEDNESDAY, 16th Dec., at Noon. |
| BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO | NIKKO MARU | 12,500 | WEDNESDAY, 13th Jan., at Noon. |
| SHANGHAI and KOBE | KAWACHI MARU | 12,500 | THURSDAY, 17th Dec., at Noon. |
| SHANGHAI and KOBE | HAKUSHIKA MARU | 5,000 | MONDAY, 7th Dec., at Noon. |
| SHANGHAI and KOBE | KIRIN MARU | 5,000 | TUESDAY, 8th Dec., at Noon. |
| SHANGHAI and KOBE | SANUKI MARU | 13,500 | WEDNESDAY, 18th Dec., at Noon. |
| NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA | NIKKO MARU | 9,600 | TUESDAY, 15th Dec., at 5 P.M. |

5 Wireless Telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

| Steamers | Displacement | Leave Hongkong |
|-------------|--------------|-------------------|
| KATORI MARU | 20,000 Tons | Thurs., 28th Jan. |
| KAMO | 16,000 | 11th Feb. |
| KASHIMA | 20,000 | 11th Feb. |
| MISEHIMA | 16,000 | 25th Mar. |
| SUWA | 16,000 | 25th Mar. |
| ATSUMI | 16,000 | 5th Apr. |
| YASAKA | 25,000 | 22nd Apr. |
| MIYASAKI | 16,000 | 6th May |
| KITANO | 16,000 | 20th May |
| FUSHIMA | 25,000 | 3rd June. |

FOR AMERICA.

| Steamers | Displacement | Leave Hongkong |
|-----------|--------------|------------------|
| AKI MARU | 12,500 Tons | Tues., 26th Jan. |
| SADO | 12,500 | 9th Feb. |
| YOKOHAMA | 12,500 | 23rd Feb. |
| AWA | 12,500 | 9th Mar. |
| SHIDZUOKA | 12,500 | 23rd Mar. |
| TAMBA | 12,500 | 6th Apr. |
| AKI | 12,500 | 20th Apr. |
| SADO | 12,500 | 4th May. |

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1941

18-9-10

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, & THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

| Connecting Steamer leaves | Steamers to | Leave SHANGHAI | Leave HONGKONG | Connecting Steamer to | Days at Marseilles | Days at Plymouth |
|---------------------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| YOKOHAMA | COLOMBO. | HAY | KONG. | MARSHILLES and LONDON | LES | (London 1 day later) |
| pm. Thurs. | | | Noon | | Friday | Thursday |
| | ORIENTAL | Dec. 8 | Dec. 6 | MONGOLIA | Jan. 1 | Jan. 7 |
| Dec. 7 | MALTA | Dec. 14 | Dec. 18 | MALWA | Jan. 15 | Jan. 21 |
| Dec. 20 | NAGOYA | Dec. 28 | Jan. 1 | MOREA | Jan. 28 | Feb. 4 |
| | ARCADIA | Jan. 12 | Jan. 16 | MALOJA | Feb. 12 | Feb. 18 |

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the ACCELERATED ARRIVAL of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth and London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles on Friday, and London on the following Friday.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES:

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

| | LONDON |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1st Saloon "A" | Accommodation Single £65. Return £97. |
| "B" | " " " £59. " £89. |
| 2nd Saloon "A" | " " " £44. " £66. |
| "B" | " " " £40. " £60. |
| | MARSEILLES |
| 1st Saloon "A" | Accommodation Single £61. Return £91. |
| "B" | " " " £55. " £83. |
| 2nd Saloon "A" | " " " £43. " £63. |
| "B" | " " " £38. " £57. |

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NOT-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR LONDON

CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

| STEAMERS | Leave YAMAHA | Leave SHANGHAI | Leave H'KONG | Leave S'FORM | Days at M'VILLE | Days at LONDON |
|----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | about | about | about | about | about | about |
| NAGOYA | Dec. 20 | Dec. 23 | Jan. 1 | Jan. 7 | Feb. 2 | Feb. 10 |
| NANKIN | Jan. 5 | Jan. 15 | Jan. 20 | Jan. 26 | Feb. 23 | Mar. 3 |
| NILE | Jan. 19 | Jan. 23 | Feb. 3 | Feb. 9 | Mar. 8 | Mar. 17 |

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO

FARES TO LONDON:

1st Saloon £50 Single; £75 Return. 2nd Saloon £35 Single; £52 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES:

1st Saloon £46 Single; £63 Return. 2nd Saloon £33 Single; £50 Return

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy

THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10%.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT.

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